

able opening of his career as a civil engineer. His chief attention was devoted to building and repairing bridges, but he also built several churches and other architectural edifices.

Telford's progress in his professional career, though not rapid, was steady and certain, and every new opportunity of exerting his talents contributed to extend a reputation which at length became unrivalled—not to his talents alone though, be it said, but by downright hard work united with them. To enumerate all his works would take a long time, but his principal ones are the Holyhead-road (upon which he himself sets higher value than any other), and the Menai-bridge, unquestionably the most imperishable monument of Telford's fame.

The defects of his early education he had endeavoured to remedy by his own unaided exertions in his maturer years. He taught himself Latin, French, German, and mathematics, in which he was a proficient, but relied more for the dimensions of his works upon practical experiment than upon calculation; but his reason for the preference may have been, and most likely was, his distrust of the data furnished him by mathematical experimenters in those days; but now that we have had Barlow and Hodgkinson, calculations from the results of their labours may be safely relied on.

Telford was the first President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and died still holding that office in 1834, aged 77 years.

From these few instances in the lives of men devoted to science and to art, the student will learn the necessity of study, exertion, and self-dependence. An architect or an engineer taking up his work as a task, or merely with the business-like view of earning a livelihood, will never excel. In the days when men of science were comparatively scarce, great perseverance was necessary to get into notice and rise to fame; but double exertions are now necessary; an aspirant to professional honour will find himself jostled and hard set by competitors at every step of his progress, and this must raise up within him a determined spirit of emulation, a spirit not to be daunted or cast down by failures, but one that will become more buoyant by pressure, one that with steady stride and upright head will still walk up the steep and difficult path which leads to fortune.*

MASTER CARPENTERS' SOCIETY.

SMALL DRAINS.

A MEETING of the master carpenters' society was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Sept. 26, and was attended by Mr. Nesham, president; Mr. Stephens, Mr. Stephen Bird, Mr. George Bird, Mr. Norris, Mr. Eales, Mr. Burstall, Mr. Outhwaite, Mr. Unwin, and others.

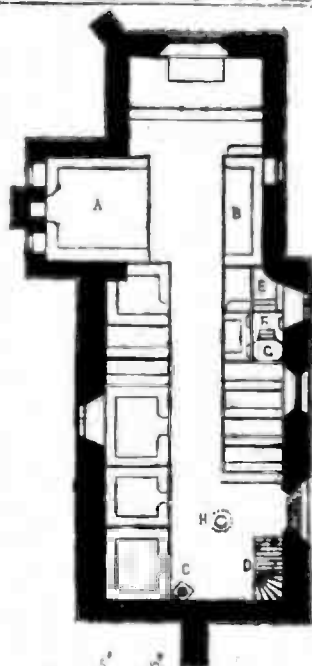
Mr. Stephens called the attention of the society to the recent regulations of the Commissioners of Sewers respecting house drainage, and the restrictions as to the unusually small sizes of the pipes permitted to be used from dwelling-houses, and said, if, as he anticipated, the present sizes proved insufficient in general use, the public would have reason to complain of having been forced to lay down pipes which most practical men considered inefficient.

Mr. Geo. Bird said it was necessary that the members should meet numerous and consider the proposed new Buildings Bill. It appeared to him that few of the recommendations of this society had been well considered, and he proposed that the committee meet and study the various clauses of the Bill. With regard to the inconvenience mentioned by Mr. Stephens arising from the instructions of the Commissioners of Sewers, he thought that previously to such extensive alterations and new regulations being made and forced upon the public, some eminent engineers, architects, and practical men, should be consulted. Mr. Bird referred to one instance in particular as coming under his own observation. In October last, a 12-inch pipe was laid down in the centre of the existing 3 feet sewer in George-street, which takes the drainage from Bryanstone and Montague-squares, and all the collateral sewers in the neighbourhood. As soon as he perceived it he called at Greek-street, and pointed it out to

the clerk, who assured him that a 12-inch pipe drain was large enough. Mr. Bird differed and left, stating that it was not the proper season to try such an experiment, as most of the inhabitants of the district were out of town, and therefore not above half the usual quantity of water was sent into the sewers. In April or May last, he saw the pipes broken to pieces and taken out, after putting the public to the useless expense.

Several of the other members expressed similar opinions, and hoped the commissioners would seek the opinions of the leading architects and engineers, combined with a few practical men, before they adopted or committed the public to so important a matter as a plan for the complete drainage of the London district.

OSMASTON CHAPEL, DERBYSHIRE.



OSMASTON is situated about three miles from the railway station at Derby, near the road to Ashby-de-la-Zouch. It is written "Osmundestune," in the Domesday survey; no doubt taking its name from Osmund, the Saxon possessor, in the reign of Edward the Confessor.

The manor was granted to Robert Holland, Esq., in 1307, as an appendage of Melbourne, with which manor it has passed ever since, being in 1817 the property of the Marquis of Hastings. The principal estate here belongs to Sir H. Wilmot, baron, descended from a younger branch of the Wilmots of Chadderdan. Sir Nicholas Wilmot, of Osmaston, serjeant-at-law, in the reign of Charles the Second, was fourth son of Robert Wilmot, Esq., of Chadderdan, by the heiress of Shrigley. The late Sir Robert Wilmot was created a baron in 1772.* Osmaston Hall is the seat of this family.

The chapel is built within a short distance of the hall. In it are the monuments of Sir Nicholas Wilmot, knight, who died in 1682, aged 72; that of Sir Robert Wilmot, the first baronet, who died in 1772, aged 65 years; and that of Sir Robert Wilmot, the second baronet, who died in July, 1834, at the advanced age of 82 years. Robert-de-Dun, Lord of Breadsall, in the reign of Henry the Second, gave up all his rights in the patronage of the chapel to the abbot of Derby. Sir H. Wilmot is the present patron. Robert Foncher, or Folger, founded a chantry in the chapel in 1357, the endowment of which was, in 1547, valued at 60s. 8d.

The chapel consists of a nave measuring 29 ft. 9 in. by 16 ft. 9 in.; and a chancel 20 ft. 9 in. by 13 ft. 3 in.: the length of chancel includes the east wall of nave which is 2 ft. in thickness. The entrance doorway is placed

in the south wall of nave, the door of which follows the sweep of the arch; the panel above the springing being pierced and filled in with glass—rather an unusual occurrence. There is no porch. The bell turret is at the west end, in centre of roof, a portion of the nave being used as a "bell-chamber," without even the slightest apology of a screen to separate the ringer from the congregation. The way of approach to the turret is by an open staircase, constructed of stone, and built up in the south-west corner of nave. Some of the treads are not more than 4½ in. wide, but the rise is very steep. The turret is framed of wood, covered with plain tiles, and crowned by a vane, which has become rather bent by age. The north and south sides are open, and louvre boarded, the others lath and plaster. The roof of nave appears to be very strongly framed, and well tied. None of the timbers are visible from below—joists being thrown in between the ties and the whole ceiling flat. Two corbels, resting on stone corbel head, are however left naked; they are in the centre of nave, and support one of the tiebeams; but their accompaniments being cut off, they look sadly out of place. They are of novel formation, and would doubtless have a good effect in an open timbered roof. The font is pushed up in a corner, being in an angle formed by a pew and the west wall. The pedestal is square, the shaft round, and the basin polygonal; although not more than 2 ft. 9 in. high, it is strapped to the wall, having an iron roller round shaft, and a holdfast. Although it does not appear very old, it is decidedly inferior. The stove is placed close by, and near the entrance, for the purpose of heating the air ere it reach the pulpit. The pipe is thrust through the west wall, and carried up above the roof, a complete eyesore both externally and internally. The nave, chancel, and "sanctum sanctorum," are paved with common red bricks: within the altar-rail the bricks are covered with brown paper, over this, a carpet. The communion-table is very plain, covered with scarlet cloth. The east wall is pierced with a three-light window, arched and cusped under a low four-centred arch. It is a very common, late, and debased design of the second pointed style. The lights are filled in with quarry glass, having four quarries in the centre of the centre light in one, with the letters I H S painted on in yellow, the colour of which has flown much. The window is rather deeply splayed inside, but without any moulding. There is a small window in south of chancel, with an ogee arch, but devoid of tracery; the jambs of this are square, as are the two on the opposite side, lighting the squire's pew, and which are exactly similar: these three are filled in with stained and plain glass, set alternately in an octagonal pattern. The pew has a stove in it, and betokens much attention to the comfort of the occupants. The stove communicates with a flue outside, in the shape of a massive buttress, finished square at the top. The use of it is unmistakable, and shows in a remarkable manner the subservient design had to construction with the mediæval architects, and making good the motto of "THE BUILDER," "Structural propriety is the main element in the production of beauty." The altar-rail is very poor, and the supports—call them what you will—very curious. The vicar's pew in the chancel is likewise inclosed in the same manner, contrasting strongly with the comfortable pew on the opposite side. The remaining pews are large, square, social apartments, just those lumbering things that are now properly getting out of date with our modern contrivers, who seem afraid to lose an inch of area. Verily they are justified in the "economy" when expected to find accommodation at "four pounds a head," and this including all extras. No such parsimony governed our forefathers; what they applied to the purposes of religion was of the best procurable, given with an open hand, and upon the principle that "a labourer is worthy of his hire." Nothing was with them too good for the house of their Lord: if that was all the parish possessed, still that was a piece of decency; strong, though not heavy, fine, yet not tawdry. In their age of poverty, their children were rich: in ours of wealth, the generality are poor.

* To be continued.

* Lyons' Derbyshire.

* Cheltenham. "THE BUILDER," July 7, 1849.